

THE JERUSALEM POST

Published at The Palestine Post in 1932.
 Published daily, except Sundays, in
 English by The Palestine Post Ltd.
 Registered at the G.P.O.

Proprietor and Editor:
 General Appap, 100, The Post Office,
 Jerusalem.
 Editor: T. R. L. L. L.
 Editorial Office & Management: 100, The Post Office,
 Jerusalem.
 P.O. 1125, Tel. 495 (1 line), 496 (2 lines).
 Telegrams: P.O. 1125, Tel. 495 (1 line), 496 (2 lines).
 Subscriptions: 12 months, £2.10.0. Foreign
 15 months, £3.0.0. Single copies, 6d.
 The right is reserved to make changes
 in the printing of advertisements or to
 cancel contracts when space is not available.

Published by The Palestine Post Ltd.
 100, The Post Office, Jerusalem.
 Printed by The Palestine Post Ltd.
 100, The Post Office, Jerusalem.

GEN. de Gaulle's Rally of the French People has suffered its first major split. The immediate cause of the break was the refusal of a substantial number of deputies to accept control by the Rally's directing council, a non-parliamentary body, over their voting in the House; the real cause of the break, however, lies deeper.

Ever since 1930, when it became clear that the Rally's original impetus had dissolved, its representatives have been faced with the choice of joining in the party game, with the hope of eventually becoming the strongest party, or of remaining in splendid isolation, while government carried on in spite of them. Gen. de Gaulle, for whom French political party conduct is anathema, chose the latter course; he had been left out in the cold before, he could afford to wait again.

Many of his parliamentary party, however, politicians first and Gaullists second, could not share his mystique. When M. Pinay needed their votes last month in his campaign to save the Rally, they gave them, thereby breaking both the isolation and the unity of the Rally.

The R.P.F. had begun to encounter difficulties as early as 1934, when M. Giacobi, a Corsican Deputy with a fine resistance record, with a group of supporters resigned because of the General's dictatorial behaviour. Many supporters who were prepared to tolerate this so long as they thought the Rally was on its way to becoming a genuine rallying point of the French people, lost their enthusiasm when it became very much of a party like other parties, without their virtue of some internal democracy. Gen. Catroux and other old comrades of "the Chief" also resigned last year.

Reduced in numbers and prestige, with no real hope of winning an early majority, the Rally, which had originally sought to win adherents more by condemnation of others than by offering any detailed coherent programme, will now have to reconsider its position, and with it must re-examine the place of the great soldier's mystique.

The setback to Gaullism in France, and to Field Marshal Pappage's Rally in Greece, indicates that even in ravaged, tired Europe resistance to rule by the Generals is stronger than many pessimists had believed. Nevertheless, the re-entry of the military into politics on a world scale, which constitutes a reversal of this century's political trend, remains a disquieting factor. Not only in France and Greece, but in Britain and the U.S., among others, the Army has emerged as a political factor: Commanders-in-Chief take independent decisions with far-reaching political consequences, while the political department of General Staffs are coming to be shadow cabinets. Rishakly in Syria, would-be Attaturks in Iraq and Egypt, provide further evidence of this tendency from which Latin America and the Far East have long been chronic sufferers.

Not that the military alone are to be blamed for these developments. Commenting on a similar weakness which afflicted his own age, and comparing it with the rise of military dictatorship in Rome, Machiavelli blamed it, in the last analysis, on the pusillanimity among the country's citizenry and on their civilian leaders' lack of faith in themselves. This is still true today, the vote for a "strong man", a "victorious leader" without even asking for a programme is nothing less than voluntary abnegation of citizenship, and can only lead in the long run to failure and disillusion.

TIME
 JULY 7 ISSUE
 has arrived by air
 and will be obtainable at
 bookshops and news-
 stands today.
 Distributors:
STEINATZKY

OPPORTUNITY TO PLAN DEVELOPMENT (I)

Exploiting German Payments

By GERDA LUFT

It has by now become fairly probable that Israel will get restitution from Germany. The Knesset will have to ratify whatever agreement the negotiators reach; a last minute effort to oppose the transaction is to be expected but it is almost sure to fail. Thus we may take into account that Germany will be paying Israel, over a number of years, goods and money to the value of some \$700 million.

There has been no official indication how these reparations payments will be utilized. The economic impulse in which we find ourselves today is the result of a number of factors, partly economic and partly organizational and psychological. In the first place, of course, we have always been short of money. If we accept the estimate that the settlement of a family in this country costs roughly \$3,000 and that we have brought in more than 600,000 people, the majority without means of their own, and if we remember that at the same time we had to build up an army and an administration, it is quite obvious that the funds at our disposal fell short of the funds needed to meet the staggering cost of absorbing the immigrants.

Obstacles
 If we add that we had to face the task without proper preparation, that we had not enough people for the key positions in administrative and technical fields, that training lagged behind requirements and that inflation destroyed working morale, we easily understand why things did not work out as we should have liked. The main hitch was that we attempted to do the impossible, finance mass-immigration while maintaining a high standard of living. But when all is said and done and when we admit that many mistakes were made, there remains the obstinate fact that

we lacked the material tools with which to do the job — the necessary money at the proper time. If we are assured of a steady flow of goods, the gap between our needs and our capital might be narrowed considerably.

Until now, however, the means at our disposal were not used according to a definite plan. This is true despite various elaborate schemes which have been drawn up. It was believed that agriculture could be developed by mechanization only and that industry would expand by importing machinery. There was a lack of coordination between agriculture and industry, between machinery and raw materials, and between the need for skilled man-power and training schemes. What is more, development was pushed at the highest level: industries were planned which lacked the foundation of raw materials and skill, and agricultural branches which had not the basis of locally produced feeding stuffs. In other words, the basic tasks of development were obscured in the rush to get things done.

Plan Ready

The basic aims of development in a country like Israel, which has to live on intensive agriculture, to open up new regions, and therefore: supply of ample and cheap electric power, irrigation and efficient transport. These three things in themselves do not represent "development" but merely the basic conditions for efficient agriculture and industry. With out them there can be no modern production. Once they are there, raw materials which are found can be exploited, employment increased, employment found for more people and the foundations laid for a reasonable standard of living. The shortages in electric current, the difficulties in expanding irrigation, the tangle of our transport-system are proof that we have not tackled these basic problems with the neces-

sary resolution. The exploitation of the Neger resources, for example, will encounter overwhelming difficulties if the transport problem is not solved once and for all. Agriculture will not prosper without abundant and cheap water. Neither agriculture nor industry will get on as the long run — without cheap electric power.

An expert of international standing who has worked out development plans in a number of other countries and has made a close survey of conditions in Israel has thought it best to lay down a plan for electrification, irrigation and transport in connection with reparations from Germany. This plan is now being completed. It could serve as an excellent platform for discussion as to how the German reparations are to be used and what lines of development in Israel is to follow.

It is almost inconceivable that decisions of such far-reaching nature should be made in a democracy without public discussion and without a decision in Parliament. It is therefore imperative that the Government inform the Knesset of its intentions as to basic development. The discussion should start immediately, as according to present reports the lots of goods to be bought are already being drawn up. Some of the problems likely to crop up in connection with the plan could be left to a succeeding article.

Graphic arts in the States developed from the reproduction of successful paintings. Most of the etchings and engravings exhibited take their cue from paintings by the same artist or others. Barbi-

Readers' Letters

DISCRIMINATION

To the Editor of The POST
 Sir, — I have just learned that as the non-Jewish owner of a private car, I am not required to abide by the restriction on Shabbat driving but am free to "rest" my car on two days of my own choice.

Until now I had been as angry as any other car owner in Israel about the Shabbat ban. Now, finding myself exempted, my anger is diverted rather than decreased. Why should I, a "Christian" only by the accident of my birth, be given more freedom in this matter than any of the hundreds of thousands of non-religious, if not anti-religious, Jews in Israel? — or rather the reverse—why should they not be given as much freedom of choice as the country they re-created affords its non-Jews?

Yours, etc.,
 E.S.
 (Name and address supplied)
 Jerusalem, June 30.

CRANKS AND IDEALISTS OFFER EVERYTHING

U.S. Splinter Parties' Platforms

By JACK JONAS

WASHINGTON. — As they do once every four years, the splinter parties in America are baring their teeth again and mapping out the basis of the Democratic and the Elephant symbols of the Democratic and Republican Parties. No matter how loud their bark, however, it seems doubtful that their bite will be as strong in 1932 as it was in 1928.

In the last presidential election year it seemed possible that the two parties which splintered off the Democrats, the Dixiecrats and Henry Wallace's Progressives, could upset the balance and swing the election to the Republicans. The Dixiecrats appear somewhat placated, however, by President Truman's decision not to run again, and they expect to get better treatment on the Civil Rights issue. The Progressive Party is in the 1932 battle, but with less fanfare and a lesser name than in 1948.

The Prohibition Party, old-

est of the splinter groups, is back swinging and singing this year to the tune "It Is No Secret What God Can Do," composed by its own candidate, Stuart Hamblen. Hamblen rose to the nomination after Gen. Douglas MacArthur turned it down. This party polled 5,800 votes in 1928, its first year. Its peak came 30 years later with 270,000. In 1948 under the slogan "destruction of the liquor industry," the Prohibitionists polled 85,000 votes. It had a moral victory in 1918 when Congress outlawed liquor. Likewise, it suffered a moral defeat in 1933, when the Prohibition Amendment was repealed.

Vegetarian Ticket
 Brig. Gen. Herbert C. Holdridge (U.S.A., retired) is running on the Vegetarian ticket, making his second try at the Presidency. If he is elected, he says, he will hire a vegetarian chef for the White House to show what can be done with a few carrots and rutabagas.

The Progressive Party's candidate this year is a California lawyer, Vincent Hallinan, currently hampered in his candidacy by the fact that he is serving a six-month prison term for contempt of court.

The first Progressive Party was that of Theodore Roosevelt in 1912—popularly termed the "Bull Moose" Party. The second "Progressive Party"—League for Progressive Political Action—was the minor party which, in the 1924 election, polled the highest independent vote in history when more than 4,800,000 voted for Robert M. La Follette.

Henry Wallace and his running mate, former Sen. Glen H. Taylor of Idaho, polled 4,138,000 votes in 1948, but got no electoral votes. In this

same election Dixiecrats, who polled a little better than 1,000,000, got 38 electoral votes. The Socialist Party, once violently pacifist, has as its probable candidate this year Darlington Hoopes, a Pennsylvania Dutchman who believes that the United States had no choice but to get into the Korean squabble.

The Socialists were set up in 1901 by Eugene V. Debs, who in 1920 polled the party's largest vote, 914,000, even though he was in jail as the result of a speech denouncing World War I. Norman Thomas, the 1948 Socialist candidate, polled 98,000 votes.

A group of dissenting Socialists branched off to form the Communist Party in 1919. The Communists have no Presidential candidate this year.

And, finally, the Greenbacks, second oldest minor party, are back with a candidate — Fred C. Fecht, a Seattle grocer campaigning in the tune of "A Little Bit of Love."

Plenty of Paper
 The Greenbacks advocate plenty of paper money for everybody, making paper money legal tender and outlawing private banking forever. Once a powerful political group, the Greenbacks in 1878 had 15 representatives in Congress. In 1892, their Presidential candidate gathered in 32 electoral votes.

The splinter-party vote is seldom large and rarely has any of them won electoral votes. Most electoral votes accrue to a splinter party were the 88 won by Teddy Roosevelt's Bull Moose Party in 1912. That was the year the "third" party came in second, behind a sweeping win by Woodrow Wilson.

(NANA)

Jerusalem 'Disaster Drill'

By AINAKKEE

EXPLOSIONS, fire-bombs, "wailing banshees" and the hustle and bustle of a civilian defence formation shook the usually dormant M. Quarter of Jerusalem out of its lethargy for 90 minutes recently. A group of some 80 "free compulsory education" students were put through their paces to show how they could deal with the after-effects of an enemy air raid.

The group, consisting of members of the tail-end of the Reservists age-group, were called up for two weeks on June 15. What with hearts and lungs and spleens and perhaps a sprinkling of rheumatic joints, these men were given a course designed to demand the minimum physical exertion. For, in the final analysis, they will be called upon to form the nucleus around which Jerusalem's projected Civilian Defence Organization is to be built. The course has been comprehensively planned

with an eye to the latest developments and its planners have drawn upon the wartime experiences of other countries as well as Israel's. Whatever is considered outmoded in this branch of passive defence has been scrapped unreservedly. The group receives instruction in every facet of this subject—from recognizing and dealing with unexploded bombs, to knowing the fraction of a square metre calculated necessary as living space per person in an air raid shelter.

Six Tests

That morning the Municipal siren went off, at 10 o'clock and six sets of conditions, mapped out by the officer in charge, were planned to test the men's alertness, teamwork and skill. Beginning with the comparatively easy problem of dealing with an incendiary which demands a high degree of coolness under fire, intelligence and alertness, the "disasters" built up in successive stages, culminated in a difficult and complex situation with incen-

diaries flaming and threatening the immediate neighbourhood, thick white smoke from a smoke bomb that cast a pall over the scene and reduced visibility to nil — long enough to hamper the efforts of the best trained crews; fires raging among the debris of the affected structure and developing into a first-class conflagration, defying the efforts of men equipped with primitive stirrup pumps (and ending in the need urgently to summon the fire brigade); casualties hit by bomb splinters to be rescued by the first aid squad who treated them on the spot and then sent them "home"; and the rescue squad who braved falling debris and other unseen dangers and who went to work to extricate the people caught in the ruins, being forced to go so far as to lower a man by rope from the third storey of the building. The Red Magen David ambulance came screening into the area to evacuate the dangerously wounded, and the exercises were over.

Some of the sketches, such as the "Man with the donkey," the various "Camels," the "Street scene" or the "Theatre," (your critic's names) are amusing and decorative. None of them is important and none is as good as Litvinov's paintings could be, were he for-

Two Shows at Bezalel

ART NOTES

THE exhibition "The Pioneers of American Engraving," from the Collection of Prof. David Klein, Jerusalem, just opened at the Bezalel Museum, has a homely atmosphere which awakes nostalgic feelings in everybody who had an art-collecting grandfather. True, the 150 engravings on show hail from the American continent, but there is no noticeable difference from what we shily admired, when grandfather in Vienna or Berlin opened his huge folders.

Graphic arts in the States developed from the reproduction of successful paintings. Most of the etchings and engravings exhibited take their cue from paintings by the same artist or others. Barbi-

Professor of Judaism

VISITORS' GALLERY

I cannot as yet comment on the rumour that I may be the next president of the Hebrew University," said Professor Salo Baron, who arrived in Israel last Monday on his third visit to this country. Dr. Baron is Professor of Jewish Studies at Columbia University in New York. It is known that his name has been suggested for the University post and that he has recently met with his officers, as well as Dr. Selig Brodetzky, former head of the institution.

As a former president of the Academic Council for the Hebrew University, I am naturally interested in studying the academic programme while I am here and in meeting administrators, faculty and students," he said.

History Publication
 "Among the other interests that bring me here is arranging for the Hebrew publication of the first two revised volumes of my 'Social and Religious History of the Jews,'" he said. Describing the life in Israel as "pulsat-

ing and vibrating" he looked forward to the new but difficult synthesis that would result in this country from its unusual combination of "social control and free enterprise." He saw in this area a pioneering effort in socio-economics.

Outstanding Scholar
 An outstanding scholar in the area of Jewish history, social organizations, and institutions, Dr. Baron is also widely known as an educational administrator. He heads the Centre of Israel Studies at Columbia University where students are trained to understand and interpret contemporary Israel problems.

In addition he has been chairman of the Jewish Cultural Reconstruction, an organization which salvaged some half a million books and art objects of Jewish interest from Nazi "culture dumps."

Dr. Baron will remain in Israel until July 15. He is accompanied by Mrs. Baron and their daughter, Shoshana.

WILL KRAMER



ONLY 12 HOURS
 from TEL AVIV to
LONDON
 by Argonaut Speedbird

Single Fare	Return Fare
£12.40.0	£14.10.0

Bookings and information at all approved Travel Agents of B.O.A.C.
 TEL AVIV: 4 Baker House, Tel. 6964-4.
 JERUSALEM: King David Hotel, Annex, Tel. 2001.
 RAFAH: Harrods Bank Chambers, 30 Hants Road, Tel. 626.

FLY-BOAC
 British Overseas Airways Corp.

HAMASHBIR HAMERKAZI LTD. — TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT



LEADING SUPPLIER TO THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT - THE LINK BETWEEN TOWN AND VILLAGE

SOLE REPRESENTATIVES IN ISRAEL OF THE FOLLOWING FIRMS:

BROWN & SHARPE MFG. CO.


PROVIDENCE, R.I.

Metal Working Machinery * Small Tools

MANNING, MAXWELL & MOORE INC.

MUSKEGON, MICH.





"Budgit" Products
 "Tugit" Hoists
 "Tipit" Slings
 Hoists-Cranes

S. K. F.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Hess-Bright Bearings
 Ball and Roll Bearings

OLIVER MACHINERY CO.

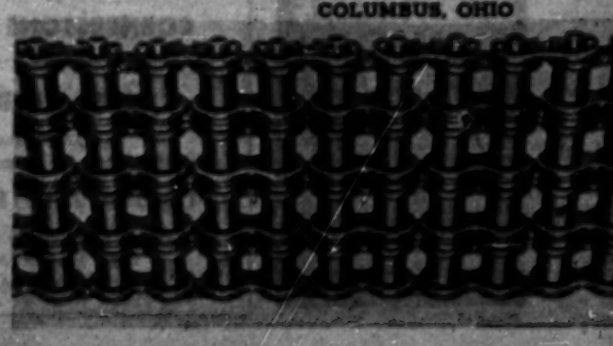
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



Circular Saws
 Band and Jig Saws
 Saw Machinery
 Surfscutts
 Jointers and Shapers
 Lathes
 Sanders
 Boring
 Pattern Millers
 Moulders

JEFFREY MFG. CO.


COLUMBUS, OHIO



Chains
 Sprocket Wheels
 Transmission Machinery
 Conveying Machinery
 Elevating Machinery
 Air Valves
 Vibrating Feeders
 Vibrating Coolers
 Magnetic Separators
 Pulverizers
 Crushers
 Foundry Equipment

REEVES PULLEY CO.

COLUMBUS, IND.



Variable Speed Transmission